

L 01195-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025814

3

ASSOCIATION: Műszaki Egyetem Muányag- és Gumiipari Tanszéke, Budapest (Department for Plastics and Rubber Industry, Technical University)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, SS

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

JPRS

NC
Card 2/2

L 1197-66

ACCESSION NR: EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(1)
AP5025815AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Boros-Gyevi, Janosne

GG/RM

HU/0005/65/071/006/0254/0257

TITLE: Studies in the field of solid-state radiation polymerization. / Part 8: ^{19, 44, 55} ^{14, 55} ³⁹ ¹
 γ -Radiation-initiated radiation polymerization of vinyl chloride-acetate in liquid, ^{19, 44, 55}
solid, and supercooled stateSOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 6, 1965, 254-257TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, solid state, gamma radiation, polymerisation
kinetics, vinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetateABSTRACT: The kinetic behavior of the γ -radiation initiated polymerization of vinyl chloride-acetate was studied in the liquid, solid, and supercooled state. The kinetics of the polymerization were of an accelerating character in all states, while in the liquid and supercooled-liquid states the process was inhibited by inhibitors for radical-type polymerization. Vinyl chloride-acetate has a greater tendency for polymerization in the solid state than has vinyl acetate. Orig. art. has: 9 graphs, 1 table.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910011-5³

L 1197-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025815

ASSOCIATION: Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest (Research Institute for the Plastics Industry)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, SS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

JPRS

mfb
Card 2/2

L 41776-66 EWP(j)/T LIP(c) W/W
ACC NR: AP6031684

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/010/0442/0447

32

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Nagy, Lajos

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest (Muanyagipari Kutató Intezet) B
1

TITLE: Investigations in the field of solid-state radiation polymerization. Part 9: Gamma-ray initiated polymerization of triallyl cyanurate in the liquid and solid state

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 10, 1965, 442-447

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, cyanogen compound

ABSTRACT: The initial reaction period was linear with respect to time; however, as the temperature approached the melting point, the polymerization rate increased in solid-state polymerization. The polymerization process was shown to be governed by a radical mechanism. Some insoluble polymers also form; the amount of these polymers depends on the parameters of the polymerization. The swelling characteristics in acetone of the polymers formed by liquid and solid-state polymerization, respectively, are different. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/10

L 4177-56 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) MM/RM

ACC NR: AP6031685

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/010/0447/0450

33

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Janosne, Boros-Gyevi; Koronczay, Laszlo

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest (Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet) B

TITLE: Investigations in the field of solid-state radiation polymerization. 1 Part 10:
Copolymerization of vinyl chloride-acetate and acrylic acid

SOURCE: Magyar kemiali folyoirat, v. 71, no. 10, 1965, 447-450

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, copolymerization, vinyl chloride, acrylic acid

ABSTRACT: The copolymerization of vinyl chloride-acetate and acrylic acid is characterized in the liquid state by the copolymerization constants. The phase diagram of the solid system of this pair of monomers has an eutectic point at the composition corresponding to a 62 mole-% vinyl chloride-acetate content. The copolymerization rate in the solid state is at a maximum at the eutectic point and the copolymer formed has the composition of the eutectic mixture. In the supercooled liquid state the rules governing the copolymerization are similar; however, the rate of the process is ten times as high as in the solid state. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1-10

09/9 0085

AUTHORS: Hardy, Gyula; Hajos, Lajos.

ORG: Research institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest (Muanyagipari Kutato Intemet)

TITLE: Investigations in the field of solid-phase radiation polymerization. Part 12: Gamma-radiation-initiated copolymerization of acrylic acid and acrylamide in the solid-state, liquid state, and supercooled-liquid state

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 2, 1966, 71-74

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, copolymerization, acrylic acid

ABSTRACT: In all media investigated the copolymerization rate was the highest if the two components were present in the eutectic ratio, i.e., 2:1 molar ratio of acrylic acid:acrylamide. The rate was higher in the supercooled-liquid state, and proceeded according to an ionic mechanism, than in either the solid or the liquid state. The phase diagrams involved and the results of the experiments were presented and discussed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS: 34,805]

SUB CODE: C7 / SUBM DATE: 14May65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

0919 2797

ACC NR: M603267

SOURCE CODE: RU/0005/66/000/002/0074/0077

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Varga, Jozsef; Cser, Ferenc; Deterkoy, Emil

ORG: Department for Plastics and Rubber Industry, Technical University, Budapest
(Muszaki Egyetem Muanyag- es Gumiipari Tanszeke)

TITLE: Investigations in the field of solid-phase radiation polymerization.¹ Part 13:
Inhibition of solid-phase polymerization

SOURCE: Magyar kemiali folyoirat, no. 2, 1966, 74-77

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, vinyl compound, reaction rate

ABSTRACT: Tests on gamma-radiation-initiated solid-phase polymerization of N-vinylsuccinimide and benzoquinone, and N-vinylsuccinimide and phthalic anhydride showed that by increasing the ratio of the benzoquinone or the phthalic anhydride in the reaction mixture, eventually the reaction rate decreases considerably. This phenomenon was attributed to the inhibitory effect of a fine-structured layer forming on the surface of the reacting components in the monomer form. The mechanism involved was investigated and the presence of the inhibitory layer was verified. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [JPRS: 34,805]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 03Jun65 / ORIG REF: 005 / SCV REF: 001
OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

b1a

0210

700

L 45945-66 EWP(j)/I IJP(c) GG/RM/WN
ACC NR: AP6017872 (A)

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/004/0345/0355

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gy.; Nagy, L.

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest

TITLE: Investigations in the field of radiation-induced solid state polymerization, IX.
Gamma-ray initiated polymerization of triallyl cyanurate in the liquid and solid state

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 46, no. 4, 1965, 345-355

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization kinetics, polymerization rate, gamma ray, radical polymerization, organic cyanate compound

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the γ -ray-initiated polymerization of triallyl cyanurate were investigated by conventional techniques in the solid state at 25, 0, and -78C, and in the liquid state at 30, 50, and 70C. The irradiation time vs conversion-% plots were nearly straight in all instances (following a brief induction period), indicating linear kinetics. The polymerization rate in the solid state was the highest at approximately the melting point, 25C; higher than that in the liquid state at 30C, indicating that the fixed position of the monomer molecules in the crystal lattice creates favorable conditions for the orientation of the growing radicals to polymerize. The activation energy for polymerization was 2.42 kcal/mole in the solid state and 6.00 kcal/mole in the liquid state. The rate of solid-state polymerization was proportional to

3231

B

Card 1/2

L 45045-66

ACC NR: AP6017872

the 0.6th power of the irradiation dose rate. The polymerization reaction was of the radical type. An insoluble (acetone or benzene) crosslinked polymer formed above a conversion of 80% in the liquid state and above about 15% in the solid state. Additives such as diphenylpicryl-hydrazyl or p-benzoquinone reduced the polymerization rate. Above a conversion of about 45% the polymer obtained in the solid state reaction absorbed less acetone than did that obtained in the liquid state. The IR spectra were prepared by Mrs. Gy. Baranyi on KBr disks. The authors wish to thank her here for her kind cooperation. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

hs

L 47521-66 EWP(1) 61/21
ACC NR: AT6035010

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/002/0211/0219

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula--Khardi, D. (Doctor), Nagy, Lajos--Nad', L. and Cser, Ferenc--Chdr,
F. of the Research Institute for the Plastics Industry in Budapest.

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27/

"Investigations in the Field of Radiation-Induced Solid-State Polymerization.
Part 14: γ -Radiation-Initiated Polymerization of Allyl Palmitate"

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 2,
1966, pp 211-219.

Abstract: [English article; Part 13 is scheduled for publication in Magyar
Kémiai Folyóirat] The γ -radiation-induced polymerization of allyl palmitate
was investigated in the liquid and in the solid state. The kinetic curves for
the solid-state polymerization were linear up to a 20% conversion. Maximum
liquid-state polymerization occurred at 0°C; solid-state polymerization, at
around the melting point. In both cases a radical polymerization reaction
took place, as evidenced by the substantial effectiveness of radical inhi-
bitors. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, radical polymerization

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 13 Aug 65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

L 47254-56 EW (31/T 1.1.5) 60 RM
ACC NR: AP6034689

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/003/0112/0115

HARDY, Gyula; NAGY, Lajos; and CSER, Ferenc; Plastic Industries Research
Institute (Munyagipari Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

32
B

"Investigations in the Field of Radiation-Induced Solid State Polymerization.
XIV. Gamma-Radiation-Induced Polymerization of Allyl Palmitate"

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 72, No 3, Mar 1966; pp 112-115.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Radiation polymerization of allyl palmitate follows kinetics of linear character both in the liquid and solid states. The dependence of the rate of polymerization on the temperature shows a maximum in the solid state near the melting point. Degradative chain transfer characteristic of allylic compounds has been observed both in the liquid and solid states. The radical mechanism of the polymerization in both states is unequivocally proved by the inhibiting efficiency of inhibitors. The solid system consisting of p-benzoquinone and allyl palmitate may be characterized by an extreme eutectic point corresponding to 7.6 mole-% of p-benzoquinone. The particularly high efficiency of inhibitors in the solid state polymerization of monomers containing a long aliphatic chain substituent is interpreted on the basis of the X-ray diffraction patterns.

Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, x ray diffraction pattern, polymerization kinetics

SUB CODE: 005, SUBM DATE: 22 Jun 65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1 of 2

0921 1312

ACC NR: AP603469

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/003/0116/0118

HARDY, Gyula, and BOROS-GYERVI, Janosne ³²
(Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet), Budapest. ^B

"Investigations in the Field of Radiation-Induced Solid State Polymerization.
XV. Copolymerization of Vinyl Chloroacetate and Vinyl Laurate." ¹⁹

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 72, No 3, Mar 66; pp 116-118.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: The gamma-ray-initiated liquid phase copolymerization of vinyl chloroacetate and vinyl laurate is characterized by the values $r_1 = 0.87$ and $r_2 = 0.65$. The possibility of copolymerization in the solid state is determined by the physical structure of the solid binary system. The rate of copolymerization in the supercooled liquid phase is twice as high as in the solid state under similar conditions.

Orig. art. has: 7 figures. IJPRS: 36,002/

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, copolymerization, vinyl compound

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jun65 / ORIG REF: 010

Card 1/1 *gd*

0921 1319

S. HARDY.

"Standards Relative to the Quality, Classification, and Appellation of Wool of Interest to the Wool Industry." p. 100 (Magyar Textil Technika, No. 4, Apr. 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 2, no. 9
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. /Library of Congress, Sept 1953, Uncl.

L 35214-66

ACC NR: AP6026877

SOURCE CODE: RU/0022/66/011/002/0087/0091

AUTHOR: Haret, Constantin (Engineer); Covaliov, Tamara (Engineer)

ORG: Hydrotechnical Study and Planning Institute (Institutul de studii si cercetari hidrotehnice)

TITLE: Drains used in irrigation

SOURCE: Hidrotehnica, gospodarirea apelor, meteorologia, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 87-91

TOPIC TAGS: waterway engineering, soil property, water pollution

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the use of drains for irrigation in general, and describe the unsatisfactory results obtained in Rumania on a clayey alluvial swampy terrain (in the Seimeni district). During the experimental period, 1959-1964, the salt contents of the soil increased by 2 to 5 times, and the water also became salinized. The use of drains is now being tested on different terrains, in the Danube flood plain. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] /JPRS: 36,452/

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: --Apr65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006 /
SOV REF: 001

UDC: 626.84

Card 1/111LH

LAURET, C.

Irrigation in Bulgaria. Pt. 2, p. 73.
(Hidrotehnica, Vol. 2, No. 2, Mar/ Apr. 1957, Bucuresti, Romania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl.

HARET, G. i; APETROAIEI, Maria; GACU, Al.

Conditions of the phreatic waters in the protective enclosure
Braila-mouth of the Siret River between 1956 and 1958. Comunicare
AR 11 nr.6:723-730 Je '61.

1. Comunicare prezentata de Gr. Obrejanu, membru corespondent
al Academiei R.P.R.

HARFEL, V.

"Standardization of Piston Compressors." p. 375. Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954.
SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

STIGHE, I.

Calculation of bridges on double-jointed and triple-jointed arches with continuous flexing.

p. 109 (Revista Transporturilor. Vol. 3, nr. 3, Iar. 1958. Bucuresti, Romania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MIAJ) I.e. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

HARGHEL, I.

Utilization of grouped rotations in the calculation of deformable frames. p. 388.
(INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII. No. 7, 1957, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

HARGHEL, Iacob

Computing the lines of influence in the arched bridges with the
superstructure supported by walls. Studii cerc nec apl 12 no.6:
1379 -1397 '61.

HARGITAI, B.

Bridge construction over the Yangtze River. p. 275.

MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedes- es Kozlekedesepitestudomanyi Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

HARGITAI, Bela

An account of the work of the Group of Soil Mechanics of the
Scientific Association for Transportation in 1959/1960.
Melyepitesud szemle 11 no. 3:136-137 Mr '61.

1. Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet Talajmechanikai Szakcsoportja
titkara.

HARGITAI, Bela, okleveles mernok

An account of the debate about Dr. Arpad Kezdi's book "Practical soil mechanics." Malyepitestud szemle 12 no.8:376 Ag '62.

1. Foldmero es Talajvizsgalo Vallalat csoportvezetoje.

HARGITAI, Bela, okleveles mernok

An account of the 1961-1962 work of the Soil Mechanics Division
of the Scientific Association for Transportation. Melyepitestud
szemle 13 no.4:190-192 Ap '63.

1. Foldmero es Talajvizsgalo Vallalat iranyito tervezője; Kozle-
kedestudomanyi Egyesulet Talajmechanikai Szakosztalyanak titkara.

HARGITAI, Endre

Reviews. Magy hir techn 11 no.1:36-38 F'60.

11042
S/058/62/000/008/030/134
A061/A101

26 2311

AUTHORS: Szabó, J., Hargitai, Cs.

TITLE: Uniqueness of the magnetohydrodynamic flow of barotropic conductive media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 62 - 63, abstract 8B458
(Acta phys. Acad. scient. hung., 1961, v. 13, no. 3, 265 - 270,
German; summary in Russian)

TEXT: The paper shows the uniqueness of the solution of fundamental magnetohydrodynamic equations for barotropic conductive fluids under the following conditions: (a) the zone occupied by the fluid is bounded by a piecewise smooth plane; (b) the pressure depends exclusively on the fluid density; (c) the electrical conductivity and both viscosity coefficients of the medium are constant; (d) the boundary and initial conditions are given in the form of continuous functions; (e) the magnetohydrodynamic quantities for $t > 0$ have continuous partial derivatives.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] X

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910011-5

HARGITAI, Endre

Review. Magy hir techn 12 no.1:40-42 F '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910011-5"

BODNAR, Jeno, dr.; HARGITAI, Ferenc, dr.; WERKNER, Janos, dr.

Experiences with dalgol. Orv. hetil. 102 no.14:643-645 2 Ap '61.

1. Fovarosi Tetenyi uti Korhaz, I Belosztaly, Budapest.

(HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES ther)

HARGITAI, Ferenc, dr.; GAL, Imre, dr.

Corticosteroid osteoporosis. Recurrent spontaneous compression fracture of the vertebra during corticosteroid therapy. Magy. Belov. arch. 15 no.1:10-15 Fe '62.

1. Fovarosi Tetenyi u. korhaz (igazgato: Zellner Pa. dr.) I Belosztalya es Rontgenosztalya.
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES toxicol) (OSTEOPOROSIS etiol)
(SPINE dis)

Country : HUNGARY
Category : Soil Science. Fertilizers. Organic Fertilizers. J

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24652

Author : Fekete, B.; Hargitai, I.; Mayerne-Kiss, T.

Inst : -

Title : Some Data on the Appraisal of the Most Important Organic Fertilizers.

Orig Pub : Agrakem. ea talaj, 1957, 6, No. 4, 337-344

Abstract : Comparative laboratory and field investigations of the more important kinds of organic fertilizers showed that the best proved to be: granulated biccompost (an organic substance mixed with excrements enriched with NPK) among the commercial fertilizers; indorcompost among the composts; and among the earth-manure mixtures, a mixture in relation of 1 : 4 from

Card : 1/2

Country : HUNGARY
Category : Soil Science. Fertilizers. Organic Fertilizers. J

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910011-5

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24652

Author :
Inst :
Title :
Orig Pub :
Card : 2/3

Abstract : different kinds of manure - a manure, the storage of which was accomplished under concrete shields, according to the method of Kal bay. The properties of humus extraction from various fertilizers were studied by the intensity of absorbed light. On the basis of these investigations, the stability number of humus fertilizers and of composts, and the stability

Hargita, Laszlo

Examination of humic acid extract light-absorption curves
of some Hungarian soils. László Hargita and Ákos
Székely. Agrárudományi Egyetem Agron. Károli Kiadódnaya
1, No 16, 16 pp. (1954) (German summary). — The humic
acid ext. absorption curves are characteristic for each grade
of soil. For the detn. of the curves the samples were de-
calcified with 0.2% HCl and treated with 0.5% NaOH and
shaken several times during 24 hrs. After 48 hrs. the ex-
tinction curves were measured with a Pulfrich photometer
by using a 10-mm. cuvette. The extinction values were
calcd. for 1% alkali-sol. org. matter. Samples with high org.
contents were dill. The characteristic graphs of different
soils were compared. A. Hulász

2

Hargita, 4-240

Comparative organic matter examinations with optical methods, on different soil types. László Hargita, Agrártudományi Egyetem Agron. Kar Kiadására 2, Nö, 10, 21. pp. (1958) (German summary).—Several types of Hungarian soils were examd. and the results are tabulated. A new rapid method for humin classification was developed. To a test tube contg. 0.6 g. of soil to be analyzed add 5 ml. 1% NaF soln. In a 2nd test tube put 0.5 g. soil and 5 ml. 0.5% NaOH. Shake both test tubes and allow to settle, after which compare colors. The darker the NaF soln. compared to the NaOH soln. the higher is the quality of humus. The good-quality humic materials, Ca-satd. and humified are sol. in NaF. Readings can be made more precise with a blue filter. This method gives good results with Hungarian soils. A. Halász.

HARGITAI, L.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS. ~~ACTA ZOOLOGICA~~ Vol. 64, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1958
MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT, Vol. 64, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1958

Hargitai, L. Some newer experimental data on the chemical and physicochemical properties of humic acids. p. 253

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

HARGITAI, L.

Nitrogen forms and their breakdown from humus. Agrokom
talajtan 13 Suppl.:47-52 My '64.

1. College of Horticulture and Viticulture, Department of
Soil Science, Budapest.

HARGITAI, R.

Pathogens of otologic disease in infancy. Gyermekgyogyaszat
3 no. 4:114-124 Apr. 1952. (CIML 22:4)

1. Doctor. 2. Pediatric Department (Head Physician --- Dr.
Jozsef Lukacs), Istvan Hospital.

Pediatrics

HUNGARY

HARGITAI, Rezso, Dr; Fejer Megye and Szekesfehervar City Hospital (Fejer Megye es Szekesfehervar Varos Korhaza).

"The Pediatric Aspects of Congenital Dislocation of the Hip."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 44, 30 Oct 66, pages 2077-2081.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] On the basis of experiences gained as a pediatrician working with the Mobile Specialist Service, a summary is presented of the anamnestic data observed by relatives which may raise the suspicion of congenital hip dislocation. A list of those examination procedures is provided for pediatricians and district physicians which will indicate the advisability of sending an infant to an orthopedic specialist. The important role played by pediatricians in the early recognition of congenital hip dislocation is stressed. All 16 references are Eastern European.

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~~HARGITAI, Rezso, Dr.~~ APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910011-5

Cerebral abscess in infant caused by sewing needle. (rv. hetil. '68 no.30:829-32 28 July 57.

1. A Fejermegyei Tancs Korhaza (iyanym: Korosy Ferenc dr.)
Fertozo-ossztalyanak Korborutani Laboratorium es Idegesztalyanak
Kozlemenye.

(BRIN, foreign bodies
sewing needle in inf. causing abscess & death (Rm))

HARGITAI, Rezso, Dr.

Rachitis examinations in the District of Nyony. Gyermekgyogyaszat 9
no.7:214-217 July 58.

1. Fejermegye Tanacs Korhazanak (Igazgato: Korosy Ferenc dr.- kozlemenye.
(RICKETS, epidemiol.
in Hungary in District of Nyony, statist. (Hun))

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1954

50. **Carrier frequency transmission of music on overhead lines** -- *Légvételekkel visszatérő zenehőzvelelés* -- E. Hargitay, (Hungarian Telecommunication -- *Magyar Szabadalmi Könyvkiadó* -- Vol. 5, 1954, No. 1-2, pp. 16-32, No. 3-4, pp. 40-42, 35 figs., 1 tab.)

The transmission of programmes between the central studio and the broadcasting relay stations is effectuated through overhead lines or cables, radio transmission is not suitable for this purpose. The transmission by means of overhead lines is only economical when the line is utilized manifold by carrier frequency equipment. In this

case a special requirement of music transmission is wide band transmission. Although a good music transmission would require a music band with about 15 kcps, this could be achieved only with frequency modulated transmission, which however is not used for this purpose. The generally used amplitude modulated transmission with a band width of about 8 kcps still makes possible a satisfactory transmission in practice. Besides a good frequency transmission distortion which must not exceed one percent at medium frequencies should be taken into consideration. The Recommendations of the CCIR for music transmission were elaborated by taking these requirements into account, they are furnished in a table. The carrier frequency for music transmission used in Hungary is 6.6 kcps. The equipment as well as a description of the special elements employed in it is dealt with in detail. This equipment is of the two-side band system and was finished prior to World War II, nevertheless it operated satisfactorily. The article deals with the one-side band transmission. In this system there are no high frequency oscillations present on the transmission line, they must be produced at the receiver end and added to incoming signals. Synchronism between transmitting and receiving stations is secured by a special reference oscillator. The amplitude is held at a constant value by a thermistor-controlled regulator, the accuracy of which is about 0.01 neper. The stability and accuracy of the frequency is secured by the simultaneous use of oscillating circuit components, having positive and negative temperature coefficients for compensating the influence of the ambient temperature variation. Synchronism is achieved by external control with signals taken from the master oscillator. The Hungarian Postal Administration operated such an equipment for several months it appears more advantageous than the two-side band system.

X
J

HANGITAY, S.

Correct construction from the viewpoint of casting technology for machine-tool castings. p. 393.

ATD, Budapest, Vol. 6, no. 4/1, Aug./Sept. 1954.

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EMAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1., Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

HARGITAY, Sandor

An account of the 9th Freiberg Congress of Miners and Metalurgists and the subsequent visits to research institutes and factories. Koh lap 12 no. 7: Supplement Ontode 8 no. 7/8 186-194 Jl-Ag '57.

HARGITAY, Sandor

Manufacturing grey-iron castings in permanent molds. Ontode 13 no.1:
20-23 Ja '62.

(Founding) (Machinery industry)

L 35309-66 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6026845

SOURCE CODE: HU/0025/66/025/003/0312/0316

UR

45
13

AUTHOR: Hargittai, Istvan

ORG: Research Laboratory for Chemical Structure, MTA, Budapest (MTA, Kematal Szerkezeti Kutato Laboratoriuma)TITLE: Report on the molecular structure investigations by gas electron interaction at Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov

SOURCE: MTA. Kemial tudomanyuk osztalyanak kozleményei, v.25, no.3, 1966, 312-316

TOPIC TAGS: molecular structure, electron diffraction analysis, physics research facility, physics personnel

ABSTRACT: The author describes the facilities, operations, and projects of the Gas-Electron Diffraction Laboratory at Moscow State University, directed by SPIRIDONOV, V.P. The three gas-electron diffractographs are used mainly for investigations in the field of molecular structure. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 05, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 077

Card 1/1

HARGITTAI, Janos; POGZE, Laszlo

Flow velocity determination of gases in pipe systems by radioactive method. Energia ss atom 17 no.5:240-244 My '64.

1. Central Material Testing and Radioisotope Laboratory, Csepel Iron and Metalworks.

JOVANOVIC, D.K. (Beograd); HARGITTAI, J. (Beograd)

The Hall effect realized with aluminum laminae.
Ves mat fiz Srb no.12:103-111 '60.

HARGITTAI, Janos

On the work of the "new" Tchkalov Club. Repules 13
no.8:14 Ag '60.

HARGITTAI, Janos

The "break-through" of Paty. Repules 13 no.11:12 N '60.

HARGITTAI, Janos

Determination of the average granule size of cement powders
by radioactive isotopes. Energia es atom 15 no.5:225-227
My '62.

1. Csepel Vas es Fémüvek Kozponti Anyagvizsgale Radioizotop
Laboratoriuma.

HARGITTAI, Janos

Continuous thickness measurement of foils by means of reflection
and combined reflection beta-absorption. Energia es atom 16
no.8:365-370 Ag '63.

1. Csepel Vas- es Fémüvek Kozponti Anyagvizsgála Osztály
Radicizotop Laboratorium.

THE ATTACHED

"International Agricultural Documentation," p. 1, (Vol. 7, No. 1, 1951, No. 1, No. 12/13, Budapest, Hungary)
SO: Central Bank of the Hungarian People's Republic, (HML), 10, vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Biol.

• 100 •

"Problems in Accounting in Connection with the Auditor's Report," p. 10
(JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Vol. 1, No. 11, p. 122, October, 1912).

30: until last of winter on service, (1911), 71, cl. 5, p. 12,
pp. 13, 14, 15.

1. .
"List of 100 on the 'Fascist' Influence," p. 12, (U.S. "IMRA,
Vol. 1, No. 16, No. 123, 1931, Vol. 1, No. 12, 1931)

2. "Intel. List of East European Agents, (U.S.), No. Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1931, Vol. 1.

1. H. G. , •

"All-Union Agricultural Population in 1960," p. 13, (USSR, 1960, -- ,
p. 1, May 1970, unpubl, "unpubl")

2. Montly List of West European Acquisitions, (WEL), L , Vol. 3, No. 12,
(Dec. 1970), "Incl."

Wardell, M. (application), 100-20-2, 1-33, (Wardell, M.,
M. 1", M. 2", Judge 1, unrec'd)

Re: Montell Wardell (Chris Harogian application), (Wardell, M., M. 1",
Dec. 12", 1-21).

MITEV, I.; HARISANOVA, M.; LAMBREV, B.

Synthesis of scorbie acid by molds. Folia med. (Plovdiv) 6
no.2 77-82 '64

1. Hohes Medizinisches Institut "I.P.Pavlov" zu Plovdiv,
Bulgarien, Lehrstuhl fuer Biochemie (Vorstand: Prof. I.P.
Mitev).

BELEZNAY, Ferenc; HARGITTAY, Csaba

Results of the thermonuclear research. I. (To be contd).
Fiz szemle 11 no.6:182-187 Je '61.

BELEZNAY, Ferenc; HARGITTAI, Cszba

Results of thermonuclear research.II. (To be contd.) Fiz szemle
11 no.7:217-223 Jl '61.

HARGITAI, Endre

Trends in the development of magnetic substances. Hir techn
11 no.6:201-222 D '60.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet.

24.6600
AUTHORS:

Beleznay, Ferenc; Hargittay, Gyula

TITLE:

Results of thermonuclear research. III

PERIODICAL:

Fizikai Szemle, no. 8, 1961, 251-256

TEXT: In this part of the paper, the authors describe methods of measuring the excitation temperature of plasma and various possibilities of heating the plasma to the desired temperature in power reactors. Saha deduced a relation of the thermodynamical equilibrium in the plasma; Fowler further investigated this state of equilibrium by methods of quantum statistics. Conclusion: In rather a long time, a state of equilibrium develops in the plasma to which a definite temperature and degree of ionization may be assigned. Thirring, Teller, Simonyi, and Schmidt demonstrated that at a temperature of 10^6 K, the plasma is not black radiating; therefore, pyrometric measurement is excluded. The electron recombination temperature is determined from the continuous spectrum of recombination radiation. Measurement of the excitation temperature: (a) Spectroscopic methods: From publications [Abstracter's note: References will be listed only at the end of the paper] a formula is

* from 5EA1

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Results of thermonuclear research. III

presented by which the excitation temperature can be determined from a measurement of the relative intensity of radiation occurring in the case of transition of ions (following approximately Maxwellian distribution) from the m-th and n-th levels to a common r-th level. Another spectroscopic method is that based on the Doppler broadening, which is expedient in the case where thermodynamical equilibrium has developed between the ions building up the bulk of the plasma and the ions of impurity elements. (b) Acoustical method: The temperature is calculated from the known formula expressing the relation between the velocity of sound propagation in gases, their temperature and molecular weight. For this purpose, a sound wave of known frequency is generated in the plasma in the direction of the magnetic field, and its wavelength is determined. Another acoustical method is that by measuring the velocity of the shock wave. Methods of heating the plasma: Joule or ohmic heating - Ohm's law holds for the relation electric current-field strength when the directions of the electric and of the confining magnetic fields coincide. According to Carvath's calculations, energy is imparted to ions through electron-ion collision. Berger, Bernstein, Frieman, and Kulsrud found that in hydrogen plasma a temperature of 10^6 K could be attained in the optimum case. Above a certain current strength (the

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Results of thermonuclear research. III

so-called Kruskal limit), "kink" instabilities will occur. Magnetic pump: Here, the electric field is induced by variation of the magnetic field normal to the former. According to the relations of characteristic times, there are three variants of this method: (a) Collisional heating. Like in ohmic heating, the rate of heating drops with increasing temperature. (b) Acoustic heating. By this method, in principle, arbitrary temperatures can be reached. (c) Transit-time heating (not treated in detail in this paper). (d) Ion-cyclotron resonance heating. Here, the frequency of the heating field is identical with or very close to the cyclotron frequency of ions moving spirally under the influence of variation of the axial magnetic field. A space charge develops, the field of which tends to reduce the heating effect. To eliminate this, Stix suggests to arrange, in two adjacent zones, fields with a phase lag of 180° to each other. Conclusion: Experience will show which of the magnetic pumping methods will prove most expedient. There are 2 figures.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910011-5"

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26.22/2

AUTHORS: Beleznay, Ferenc; Hargittai, Csaba

TITLE: Results of thermonuclear research IV.

PERIODICAL: Fizikai Szemle, no. 9, 1961, 281 - 285

TEXT: Shock waves: The first chapter concludes a series of articles on the methods of plasma heating. As against the methods previously dealt with, the application of shock waves can make use not only of electromagnetic but also of chemical or nuclear energy. The propagation of shock waves is usually described in the literature on plasma physics with the aid of the universal laws of conservation. The authors write down the basic equations expressing relations between the density, pressure, and velocity of flow of the plasma, the strength of its magnetic field, and the compressibility factor κ from an article of Professor János Szabó to be published in the Magyar Fizikai Folyóirat. Therefrom, they draw the thermodynamical conclusion that the shock wave must be a compression wave (Zemplén's theorem). With a proper choice of the density ratio ρ_+/ρ_- near

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the value of $\kappa + 1 / \kappa - 1$, the temperature jump can be made, in principle, arbitrarily high. Final conclusion: The heating effect of shock waves is evidently the consequence of the considerable increase of entropy during the passage through the wave front when the energy of the well-ordered motion of the plasma turns into the energy of the not-ordered motion of its particles. For details of the mechanism of this transformation, the authors refer to Refs. 16, 17 (see below). They describe shock-wave experiments according to H. Jordan's "Shock Wave Experiments". The arrangement of the double chamber of the gas-dynamical tests was:

Capacitor - electrodes - first chamber - diaphragm - second chamber
($H_2 + 2O_2$) (low-pressure gas)

The oxyhydrogen gas mixture was detonated by the discharge of the capacitor across the electrodes. Disrupting the diaphragm, the explosion penetrated into the second (expansion) chamber from which a temperature jump of up to $20,000^{\circ}K$ resulted. Magnetodynamical shock-wave experiments:
Arrangement of the double-T tube:

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Capacitor I electrode electrode Capacitor II
Capacitor II electrode electrode Capacitor I

Tube I coils producing an axial magnetic field Tube II

The magnetic field, normal to the tubes, accelerates the plasma particles toward the center of the tubes. By quick discharges across the electrodes, great current shocks, and with a magnetic field of 100 kG (kilogauss) temperatures of 10^5 - 10^6 °K were produced. Annular shock tube (MAST), Patrick's experiment (Ref. 19 see below). Data on 28 experimental reactors in operation, among them the Alpha toroidal pinch at Leningrad, the Moscow toroidal and linear pinch and the OGRA magnetic mirror in the Soviet Union, are listed in a Table. Data for a reactor are calculated as follows:

tube diameter about 40 cm, 40 kG, 10^{15} ion/cm³ plasma density, 10^{-1} sec

collecting time, 10^8 °K ion temperature. Soviet nuclear fusion experiments started in 1950 under the leadership of Nobel Prize winner Tamm. In 1952, Soviet physicist Artkhimovich made pinch-discharge investigations; in 1955, Kurchatov delivered a lecture at Harwell on Soviet thermonuclear research. Professor János Szabó, Department of Theoretical

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Results of thermonuclear...

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Physics, Eotvos Lor'and University, is thanked for advice and editing of this paper. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 26 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 17 non-Soviet-bloc. The 3 most important references to English-language publications read as follows: (16) J. H. Adlam, J. E. Allen: Phil. Mag. 3. 448 (1957). (17) Fishman, Kantrowitz, Petschek: Rev. Mod. Phys. 32. 959 (1960). (19) Landshoff: Magnetohydrodynamics. Standfort. Univ. Press (1957). X

ASSOCIATION: Eötvös Lor'and Tudományegyetem (Eötvös Lor'and University of Sciences)

Card 4/4

HARGITTAY, E.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

62r.384.3

93. On the application of infrared radiation. — Az infravörös sugárzás alkalmazásáról. — E. Hargittay. (Hungarian Engineering — Magyar Technika, 1952, No. 4, April 1952, pp. 196-200.)

After elaborating on the comparison between the various possibilities of heat transfer, the principles of heat radiation are dealt with briefly. The main component parts of the gas and electrically heated equipment most often used in Hungary are described; among them the gas-heated infrared tunnel composed of exchangeable panels, first designed by J. Bacsiky, and the 220 V, 250 W infrared radiating lamps produced by the *Osram Incandescent Lamp Factory*. Infrared heat transfer can be used for the drying of thin objects and paint coatings, for drying processes by applying the theory of thermodiffusion and moisture-wandering; it can be used for evaporation and in therapy, biology, photochemistry, etc. In a planned economy the equipment must not only serve the interest of the enterprises utilizing them, but must at the same time fit into the power economy of the country as a whole.

E. Hargittay

HARGITTAY, Emil

Material, calibration, use and standardization of thermo-elements.
Meres automat 8 no.9:272-278 '60.

1. Hitechnikai Kutatointezet osztalyvezetője.

(Thermo-electricity)

HARGITTAY, Emil

Material, calibration, use and problems of standardization of
thermoelements. Mérés automat 8 no. 9:272-278 '60.

1. A Hitechnikai Kutatointezet osztalyvezetője.

Hargittay, O. ; Csorba, T.

Thermodynamic testing of drum-type furnace used for aluminum-oxide calcination.
p. 579.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 9, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

HARGITTAY, Odon; MACZO, Kalmanne

Experiences obtained in testing the operations of oil-fired installations of industrial boilers. Ipari energia 4 no.4: 77-83 Ap '63.

1. Hitechnikai Kutato Intezet.

HARGITTAY, Odon; MACZO, Kalmanne

Experiences obtained during the operational tests of oil-firing installations of industrial boilers. Pt. 2. Ipari energia 4 no.5:105-109 My '63.

1. Notechnikai Kutato Intezet.

HARGITTAY, Odon; MACZO, Kalmanne

Experiments in inspecting the oil-firing installations in
industrial boilers. Pt. 3. Ipari energia 4 no. 6: 125-128
Je '63.

1. Hitechnikai Kutato Intezet.

HARGITTAY, Odon; MACZO, Kalmanne

Experiences in the supervision of the operation of oil-firing installations in industrial boilers. Ipari energia 4 no.8: 181-182 Ag '63.

1. Notechnikai Kutato Intezet.

SZELE, Mihaly, egyetemi tanar; MARTOS, Ferenc; CLAUS, Alajos; HARGITTAY,
Sandor; VERO, Jozsef, dr.

An account of the Executive Committee session held on May 24, 1957.
Koh lap 12 no. 4/5 199-208 Ap-My '57.

1. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet elnöke
(for Szele).
2. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet fotitkara
(for Martos).

NBAGU, Eduard, Ing., correspondent; BUMULISCU, Meisse, correspondent; DOLDE, Ioan, correspondent; BARIKA, Gheorghe, correspondent.

Improvement of the organization of the work. Constr. Buc 16 no. 7673 19 Sept '64.

HARINEKOVA, Milada

Emotional reactions of children in nursery schools. Cesk. pediat.
17 no.7/8:615-620 Ag '62.

1. Detske oddelenie OUNZ v Topolcanoch, prednosta dr. S. Barta.
(CHILD PSYCHOLOGY) (SCHOOLS NURSERY)

HARING, P.

Anatomy of fir seeds (Abies alba Mill.). Comunicarile AR 11
no.12:1467-1473 D '61.

1. Comunicare prezentata de C. C. Georgescu, membru corespondent
al Academiei R.P.R.

DANKANITS, E.; MARING, P.

Contributions to gibberellin and streptomycin actions on
the seedlings of black pine (*Pinus nigra* Arn.).
Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.3:395-401 '63.

1. Institutul de cercetari hortiviticole, Statiunea
experimentalala Cluj.

HARING, P.

Contributions to the study of forest evolution in the
Cimpia Somesului District. Studii cerc biol s. bot 16
no. 4:323-327 '64.

1. Institute of Forest Research, Cluj Branch.

HARIS, B. ; OVACS, L.

Methods of prime-cost calculation of automobile-transportation enterprises
in view of traffic distribution between transportation branches. p. 210.

KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedes- es Kozlekedesepitestudomanyi
Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, no. 5/6, May/June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

Harvard Med. C.; LARSON, B.; KUMABARI, T.

Histopathology of the cornea of the chick embryos inoculated with trachoma virus. Acta med. fengol. 17 no.3:346-351 '65.

I. Howe laboratory of Ophthalmology, Harvard University Medical School, and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

HARISIJADES, S. (Beograd); BIGA, S. (Beograd)

Isolation of viruses from one inclusion blennorrhoea and one trachoma patient by inoculation into the amniotic cavity of the embryonated hen's eggs. Acta med. jugosl. 17 no.2:123-132 '63.

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PRABHAKAR, S.; KALYANADEV, P.; KUMARATA, T.

Histopathology of the cornea of the chick embryos inoculated with trachoma virus. Acta med. Jugosl. 17 no.3:346-351 1968.

I. Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology, Harvard University Medical School, and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

SAHOVIC, K.; HARISIJADES, S.

Effect of dimethylaminoazobenzene on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; appearance of mutation. Glas Srpske akad. nauka, odelj. med. no.8: 25-30 1953.

1. Onkoloski Institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu; primljeno na VII skupu Odjeljenja medicinskih nauka 14.V.1953 g.
(YEASTS)

**Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, mutation, eff. of dimethylaminoazobenzene)
(BENZEME, deriv.

*dimethylaminoazobenzene, eff. on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, mutation)

HARIS IJADES, S.S.

Hemolytic activity of *Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis*. Glas srpske akad. nauka, odelj med. 211 no.7:239-247 1953.

1. Primljeno na VII skupu Odjeljenja med. nauka od 14 V 1953 god.
(HEMOLYSIS
by *Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis*)
(PASTEURELLA
pseudotuberculosis, hemolytic activity)

HARISIJADES, S.S.; STAMENKOVIC, K.

Isolation of trachoma virus from a patient in Yugoslavia. Acta med. jugosl. 14 no.2:221-223 '60.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical Faculty, University of Belgrade and Antitrachomatous Dispensary, Tuzla.
(TRACHOMA virol)

HARISIJADES, S.S.; STAMENKOVIC, K.

Isolation of trachoma virus in Yugoslavia. Acta med. iugosl. 15 no.4:
438-445 '61.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical Faculty, University of Belgrade
and Antitrachomatous Dispensary in Tuzla.
(TRACHOMA virol)

STAMENKOVIC, K.; HARISLIJADIS, S.; LITRICIN, I.O.

*Experimental infection of human volunteers with a Yugoslavian strain
of trachoma virus. Acta med. iugosl. 17 no.2:117-122 '63.*

*1. Antitrahomski dispanzer u Tuzli, Mikrobioloski institut Medicins-
kog fakulteta i Oca klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.*

S

HARITO, K.

HARITO, K. ; ROKO, P.

HARITO, K. ; ROKO, P. Mechanization of soil cultivation. p.27.
Application of working norms at the agricultural
cooperative in Maminas. p.31.
Financial plan for agricultural cooperatives.
(To be contd.) p.34.
Conditions for participation in agricultural district
exhibitions during 1956. p.38.
How to plant tobacco. p.38.
For greater participation in exhibitions. p.40.

Vol. 10, No. 5, May 1956, PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE, Tirane, Albania.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10,
Oct. 1956.

MAP 10, N.

The KH-2 corn combine.

p.33 (Per Bujqesine Socialiste) Vol.11, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, - Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1958

21/Author, 21/

Author (In Code): Given Name

2

Country: Romania

Academic Degree: Engineer

Affiliation: State Agricultural Farm (Gospodarie agricola de Stat),
Caroi, Maramures Regiune.
Source: Bucharest, Prohima Zootechnica si Veterinara, No 8, Aug 1961,
pp 30-32.

Date: "Silos in Corn at the Surface of the Ground."

Co-author:

HARION, S., Engineer, State Agricultural Farm, Caroi, Maramures
Regiune.

HARIZANOVA, T. [Kharizanova, T.]

Antiviral effect of certain nitrofuran compounds. Doklady BAM
17 no.11:1067-1070 '64.

1. Submitted July 2, 1964.

HARIZANOVA, T.

The effect of certain vitamins on the antibiotics of the tetracycline group and penicillin. Dokl. bolg. akad. nauk 15 no.4:411-414 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician I. Emanuilov.

(VITAMIN B COMPLEX) (ASCORBIC ACID) (VITAMIN K)
(PENICILLIN) (TETRACYCLINE)

HARKAI, Ferenc

Error compensation of lead screws. Finommechanika 1 no.10:302-
303 0 '62.

HARKAY, Pal, dr., gimnaziumi tanar

Naples. Elet tud 18 no.52:1646-1651 29 D '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Gyakorlo Gimnaziuma.

HARKANYI, Istvan

Changes of the slot geometry of shoe-type bearings. Muszaki
kozl MTA 30 no.1/4:127-156 '62.

1. Szerszamgepfejleszto Intezet, Halasztelek.

HARKANYI, I.

Points in the technic of blood transfusion. Orv. hetil., Budapest.
93 no.3:103-104 20 Jan 52. (GIML 21:5)

1. Doctor.

ACTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol. 9/11 Surgery Nov 55
HARKÁNYI, J.

J3. RÓTH M., HARKÁNYI I. and TÓTH J. Dept. of Postgrad. Surg., Univ. med. Sch., Budapest. Experimental repair of the oesophagus with a plastic tube ACTA MED. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 6/1-2 (167-176) Tables 1 Illus. 2

Experiments were carried out in dogs. Autopsy findings and histological examinations performed at different moments after the operation revealed that a connective tissue wall develops around the inserted tube. This wall did not contain elastic fibres; since it consists only of connective tissue and a mucosal layer, ulcerization and constriction necessarily must set in sooner or later. The use of this procedure in man cannot be recommended.

Bruusgaard - Oslo

HARKANYI, L.

ROTH, Miklos, dr.; HARKANYI, Istvan, dr.; TOTH, Jozsef, dr.

Experimental exophagoplasty with acrylic tube. Magy sebeszet 7
no.3:184-191 June 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo Klinika-
janak kozlemenye: Igazgato: Littmann Imre dr. egyet. tanar. Az
Egeszsegugyi Tudomanyos Tanacs altal tamogtatott munka.

(ESOPHAGUS, surg.

esophagoplasty with methylacrylate tube, exper. in god)

(ACRYLIC RESINS

methylacrylate tube for exper. exophagoplasty in dog)

HARKANYI, Istvan

HARKANYI, Istvan, dr.

Surgery in a case of mesenteric chylous cyst. Orv. hetil. 95
no.22:614-615 30 May 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebseztovabbkepzo
Klinikajának (igazgató: Littmann Imre dr. egyet. tanár)
közleménye

(MESENTERIES, cyste
chylous, surg., case report)

(CYSTS
mesenteric chylous cyst, surg., case report)

HARKANYI, Istvan, dr.; BENCZE, Gyorgy, dr.

Diagnostic errors in lead poisoning. Orv. hetil. 95 no.28:766-768 11 July 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo Klinika-janak (igazgato: Littmann Imre dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye
(LEAD POISONING, differential diagnosis)

LITTMANN, Imre, dr.,; HARKANYI, Istvan, dr.,; PADANYI, Alajos, dr.,;
TOTH, Jozsef, dr.,; RUDICS, Imre, dr.,; TAKATSY, Endre, okl. gm.

Induction and abolishment of ventricular fibrillation by
electroshock. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.3:166-169 June 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepso Klinikajának
kozlemenye Igazgató: Littmann Imre dr., egyetemi tanár.

(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION, exper.

induction & abolishment by electric fibrillator-
defibrillator appar. in dogs (Hung))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/3 Surgery Aug 1957
HARKÁNYI I.

4101. HARKÁNYI I., PADÁNYI A. and RUDICS I. Chir, Fortbildung-Klin., Med. Univ., Budapest, "Künstliche Hypothermie und Kammerfibrillation. Artif. ficial hypothermia and ventricular fibrillation ZBL, CHIR, 1956, 81/33 (1375-1387) Tables 1 Illus. 6

There is no doubt that the development of anaesthesiology and the use of hypothermia in modern cardiac surgery have increased the risk of ventricular fibrillation as an operative complication. The opinion that for the abolition of ventricular fibrillation in hypothermia, electroshock can successfully be used, was confirmed; the electroshock should be applied at a tension of 110 v. in short subsequent bouts. Great value is attached to the observation that fibrillation provoked in hypothermic animals with weak shocks can be maintained for several minutes without causing irreversible damage and affecting the defibrillation capacity of the heart. Fibrillation creates the possibility of avoiding the great risk of opening of the left heart, viz., air embolism. The further development of experiences in this respect is, therefore, of great clinical significance. Personal experiments made it clear that the defibrillator manufactured for the first time in Hungary (Littmann-Takátsy type) meets all demands and has all the good properties which are individually present in other apparatus. The instrument is easy to handle, simple and modern and does not require special training for its use.